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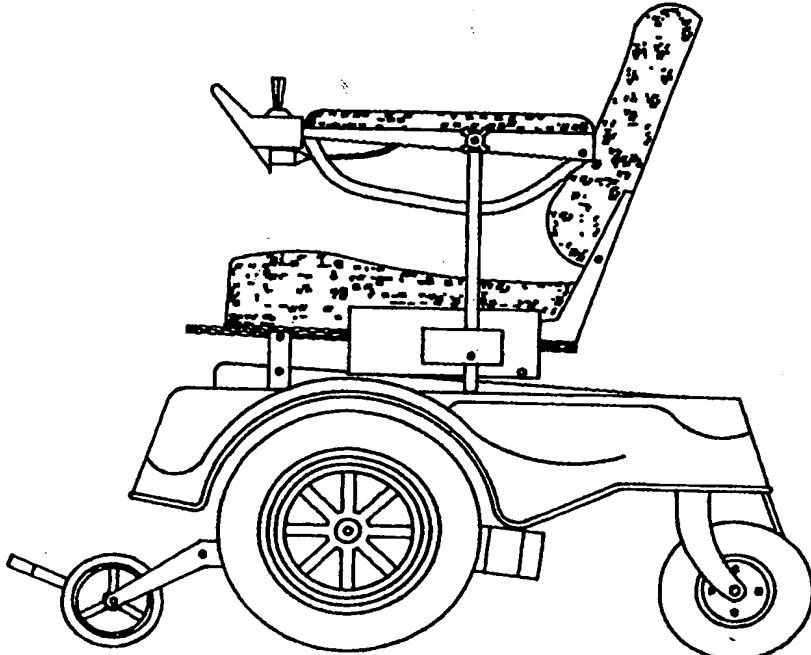
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(71) Applicant: PRIDE HEALTH CARE, INC. [US/US]; 182 Susquehanna Avenue, Exeter, PA 18643 (US).			
(72) Inventors: SCHAFFNER, Walter, E.; 950 Huntsville Road, Shavertown, PA 18708 (US). MULHERN, James, P.; R.R. 2, Box 326, Hunlock Creek, PA 18621 (US). WHITE, Gerald, J.; R.R. 2, Box 59A, Hunlock Creek, PA 18621 (US). ANTONISHAK, Stephen, J.; 41 East Kirmar Avenue, Alden, PA 18634 (US).			
(74) Agent: QUINN, Charles, N.; Dann, Dorfman, Herrell & Skillman, Suite 720, 1601 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2307 (US).			
<p>Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>			
<p>(54) Title: FOLDABLE POWER WHEELCHAIR</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A power chair comprising: a frame transversely foldable between operating and transport positions, a seat connected to said frame, a pair of drive wheels connected to said frame and rotatable about transverse axes below a portion of said seat supporting an occupant's thighs, motors for driving respective drive wheels, respective motor/drive wheel combinations being pivotally connected to said frame, one ground-engaging idler wheel connected to said frame and located rearward of said drive wheels and one anti-tip wheel forward of said drive wheels and positioned above ground, connected to said frame for movement relative to said frame upon encountering an obstacle.</p> 			

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/NO 01/00217

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date	
US 4210859 A	01/07/80	NONE		
US 4393157 A	12/07/83	BR 7906797 A 17/06/80 CA 1118509 A 16/02/82 DE 2967481 D 00/00/00 DE 2967589 D 00/00/00 DE 2967595 D 00/00/00 EP 0010502 A,B 30/04/80 SE 0010502 T3 EP 0106371 A,B 25/04/84 SE 0106371 T3 EP 0109096 A,B 23/05/84 SE 0109096 T3 JP 1315732 C 15/05/86 JP 55056608 A 25/04/80 JP 60040171 B 10/09/85		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NO 01/00217

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: G05F 1/32, H01F 29/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: G05F, H01F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4210859 A (PAUL L. MERETSKY ET AL), 1 July 1980 (01.07.80), column 3, line 51 - column 5, line 27; column 13, line 7 - line 17, abstract --	1-40
A	SU 441601 A (KRZHIZHANOVSKII POW) 1975-06-05 (abstract) World Patents Index (online). London, U.K.: Derwent Publications, Ltd. (retrieved on 2001-08-27). Retrieved from EPO WPI database. DW 197547, Accession No. 1975-M5963W see abstract and figure --	1-40

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

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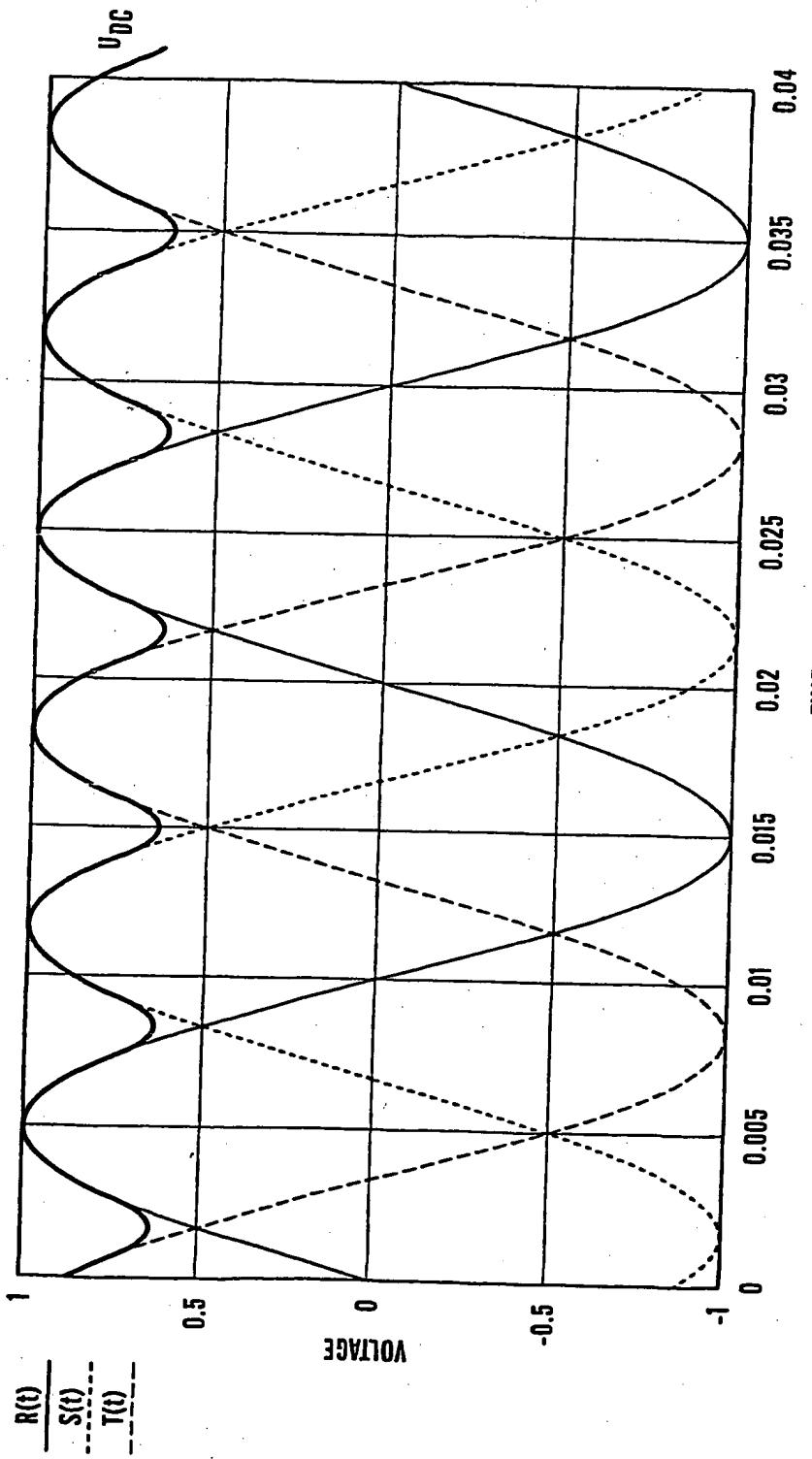


Fig. 71a

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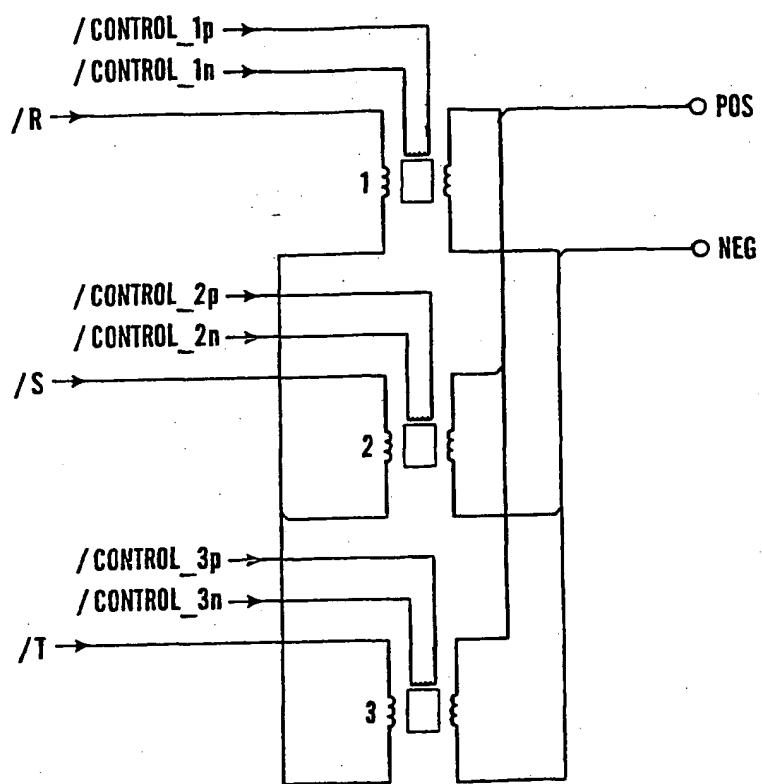


Fig.71

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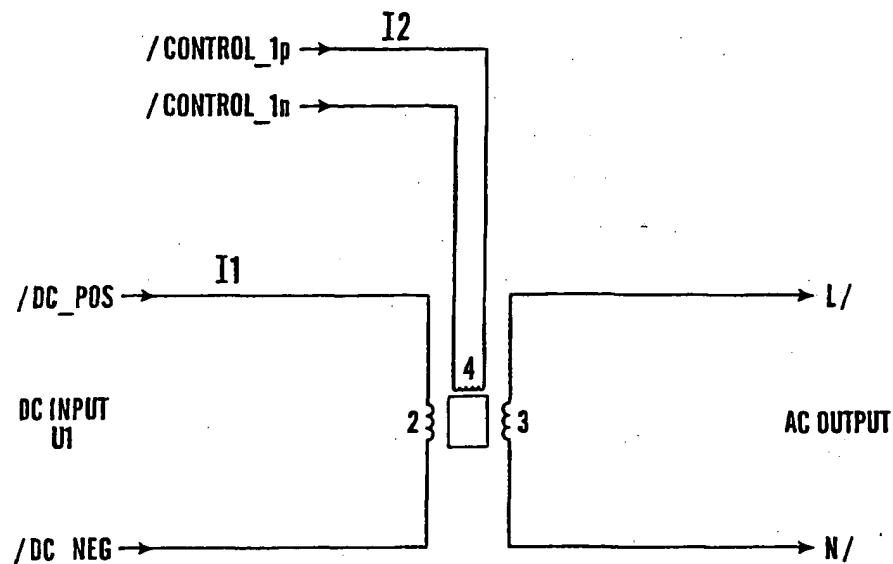


Fig. 70

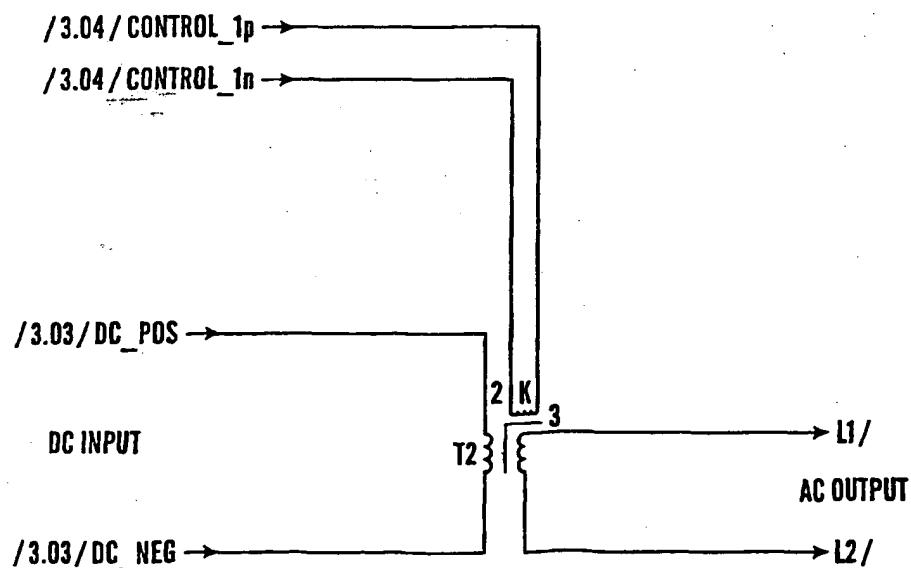


Fig. 70a

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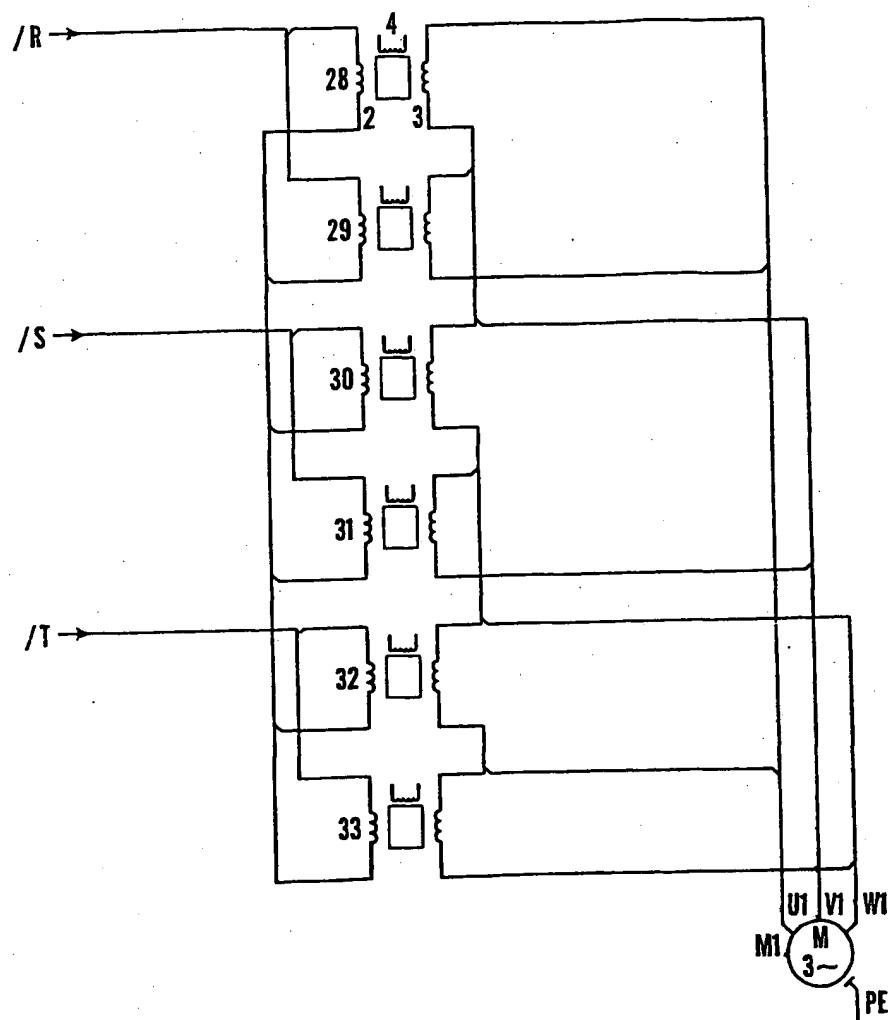
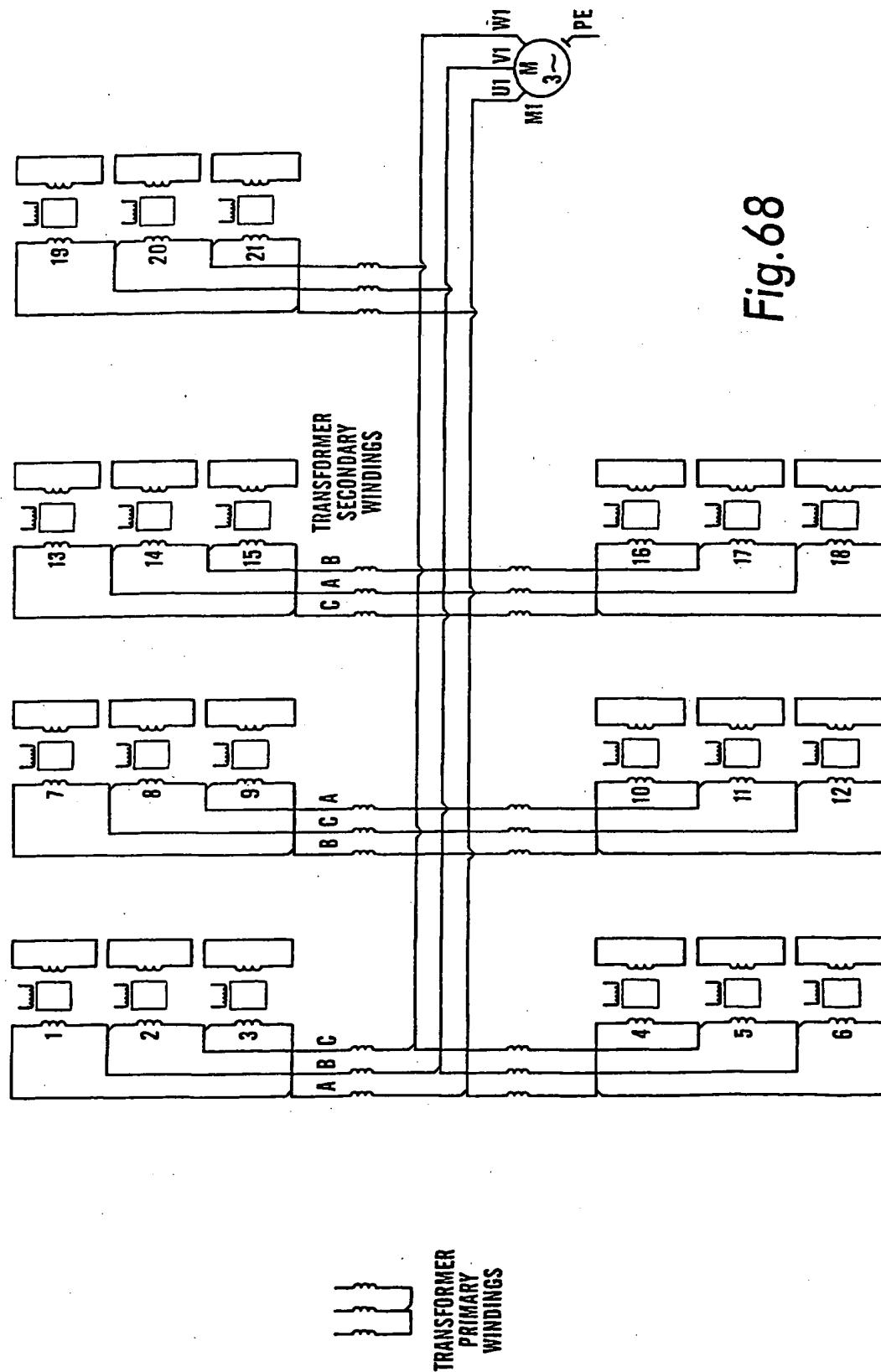


Fig.69

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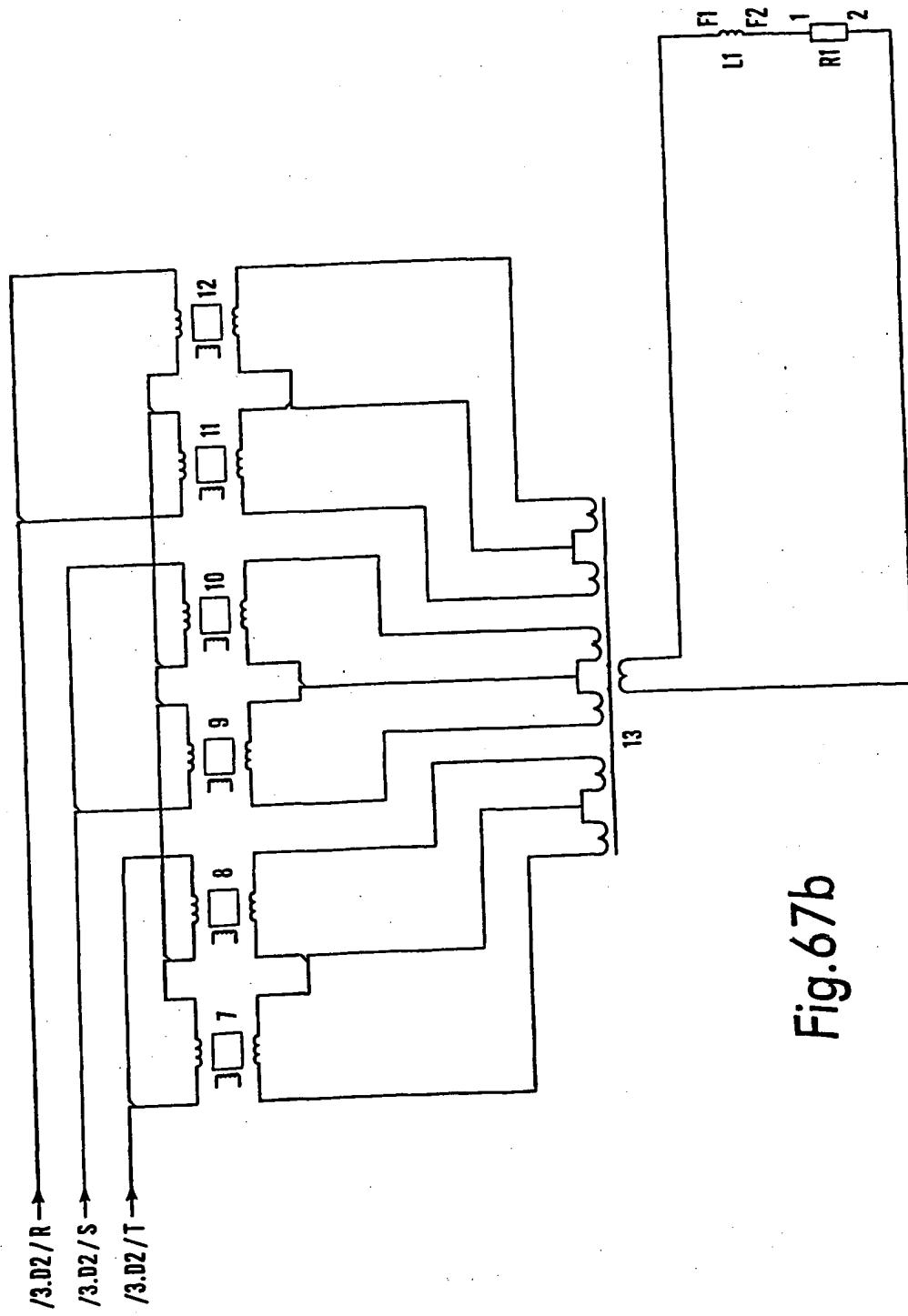


Fig.67b

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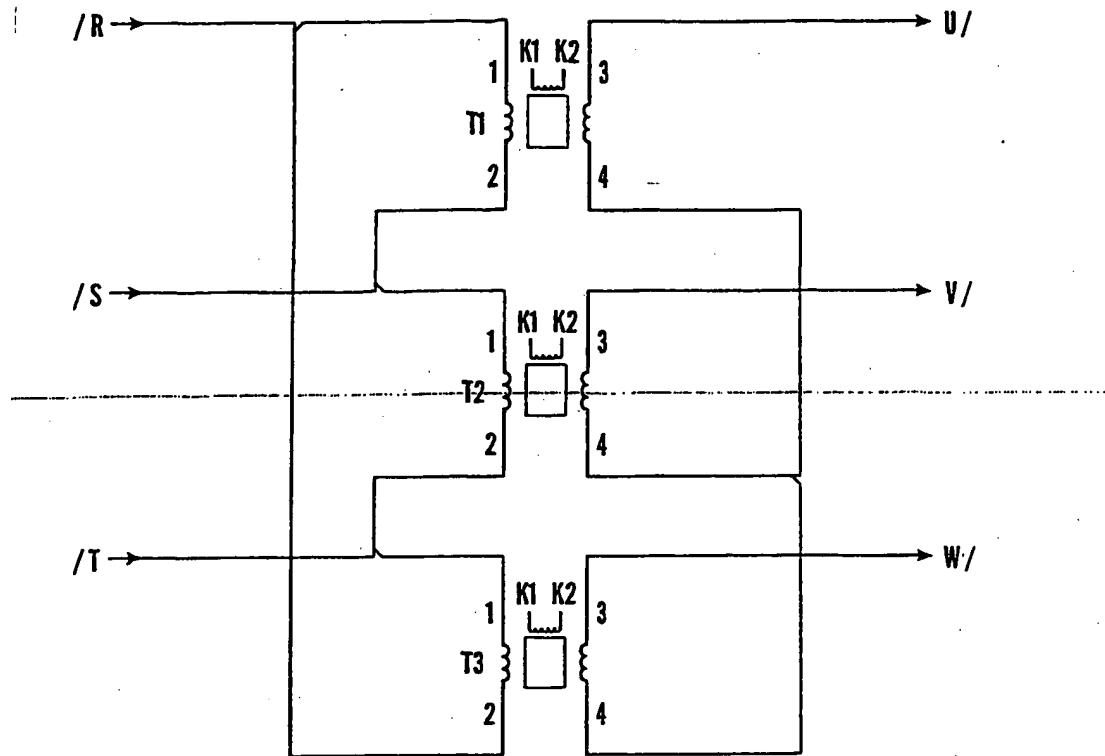


Fig.67

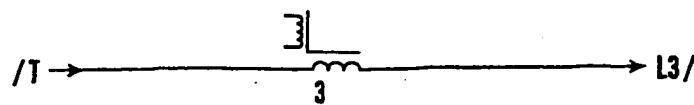
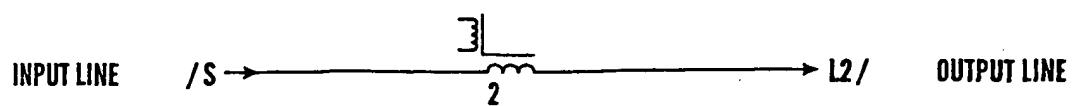
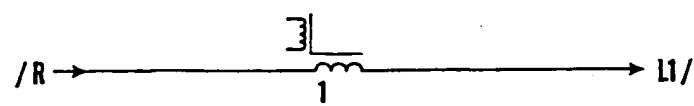


Fig.67a

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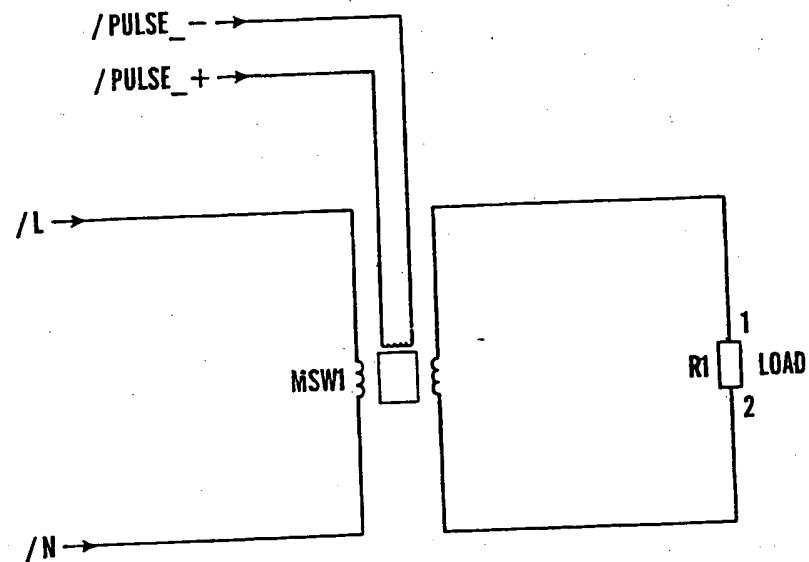


Fig.66

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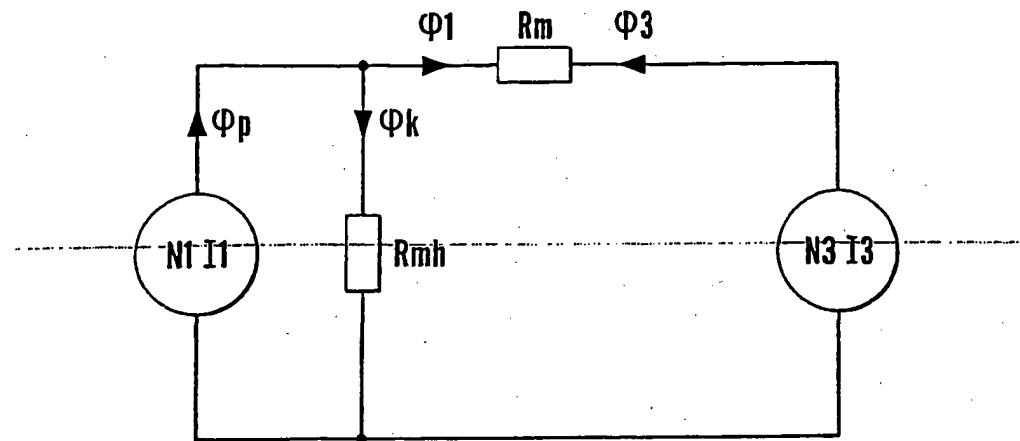


Fig.65a

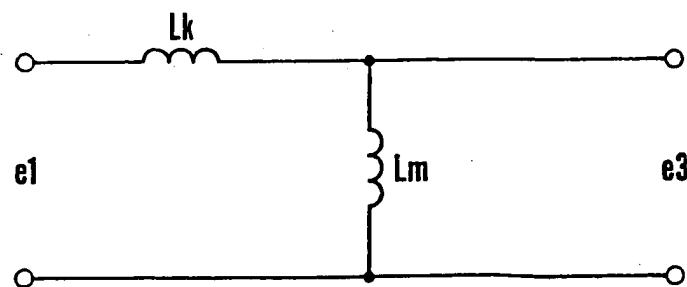


Fig.65b

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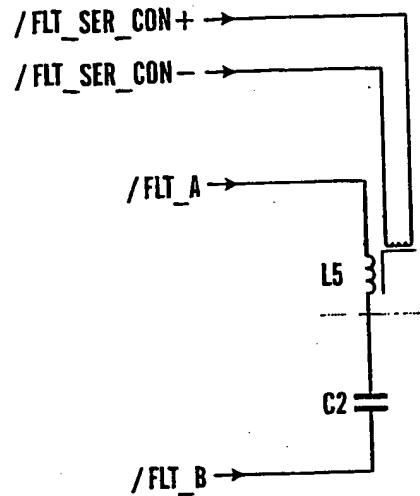


Fig.64a

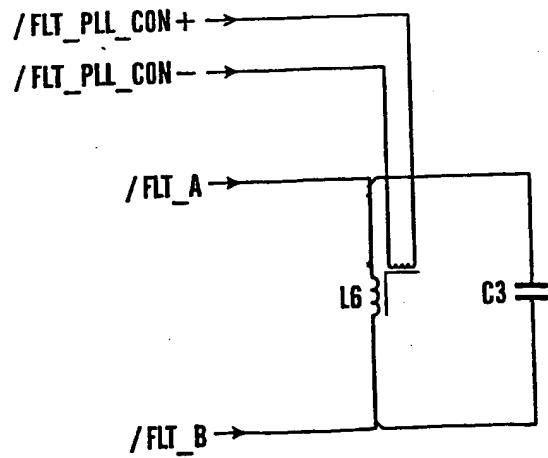


Fig.64b

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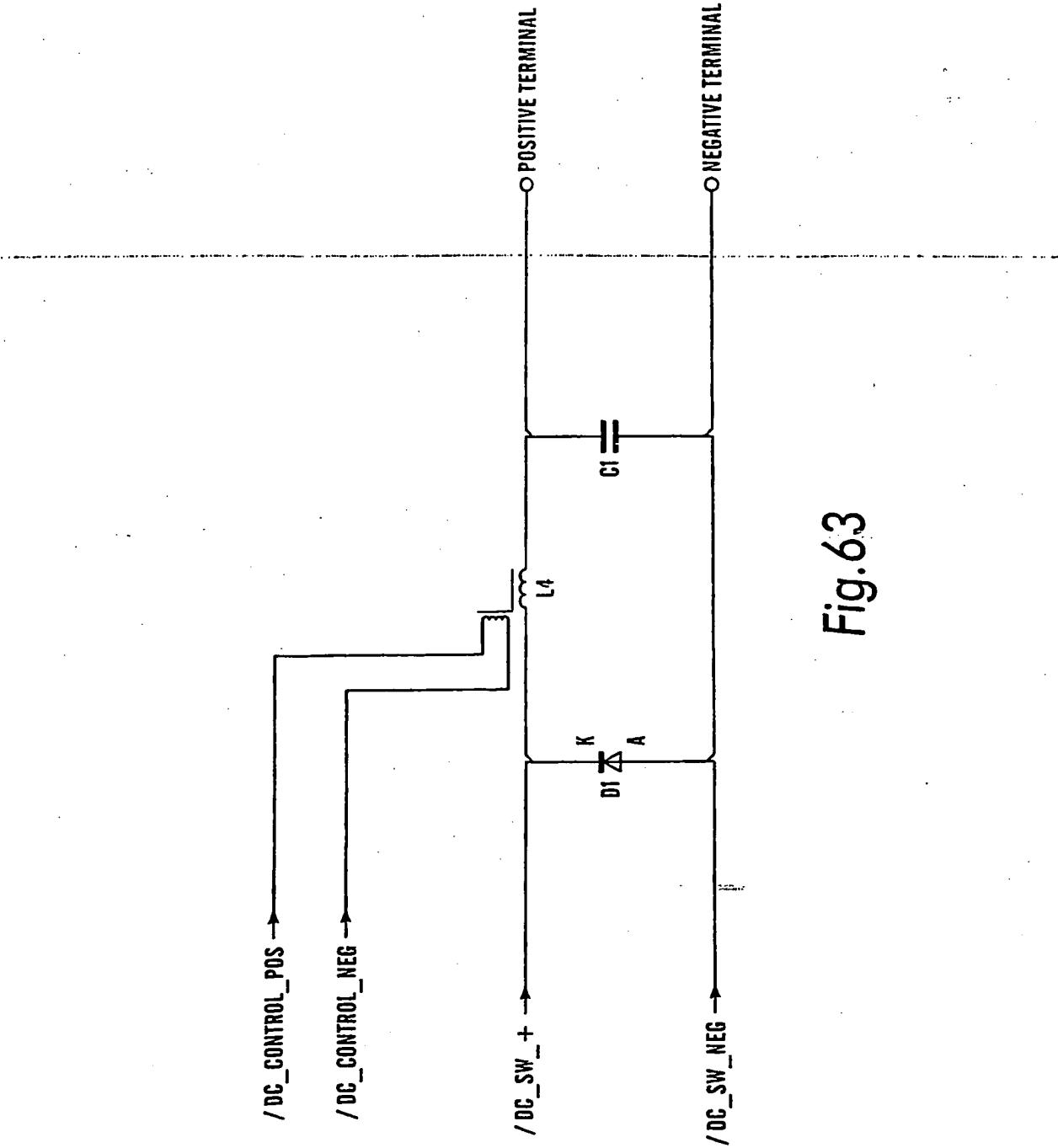


Fig.63

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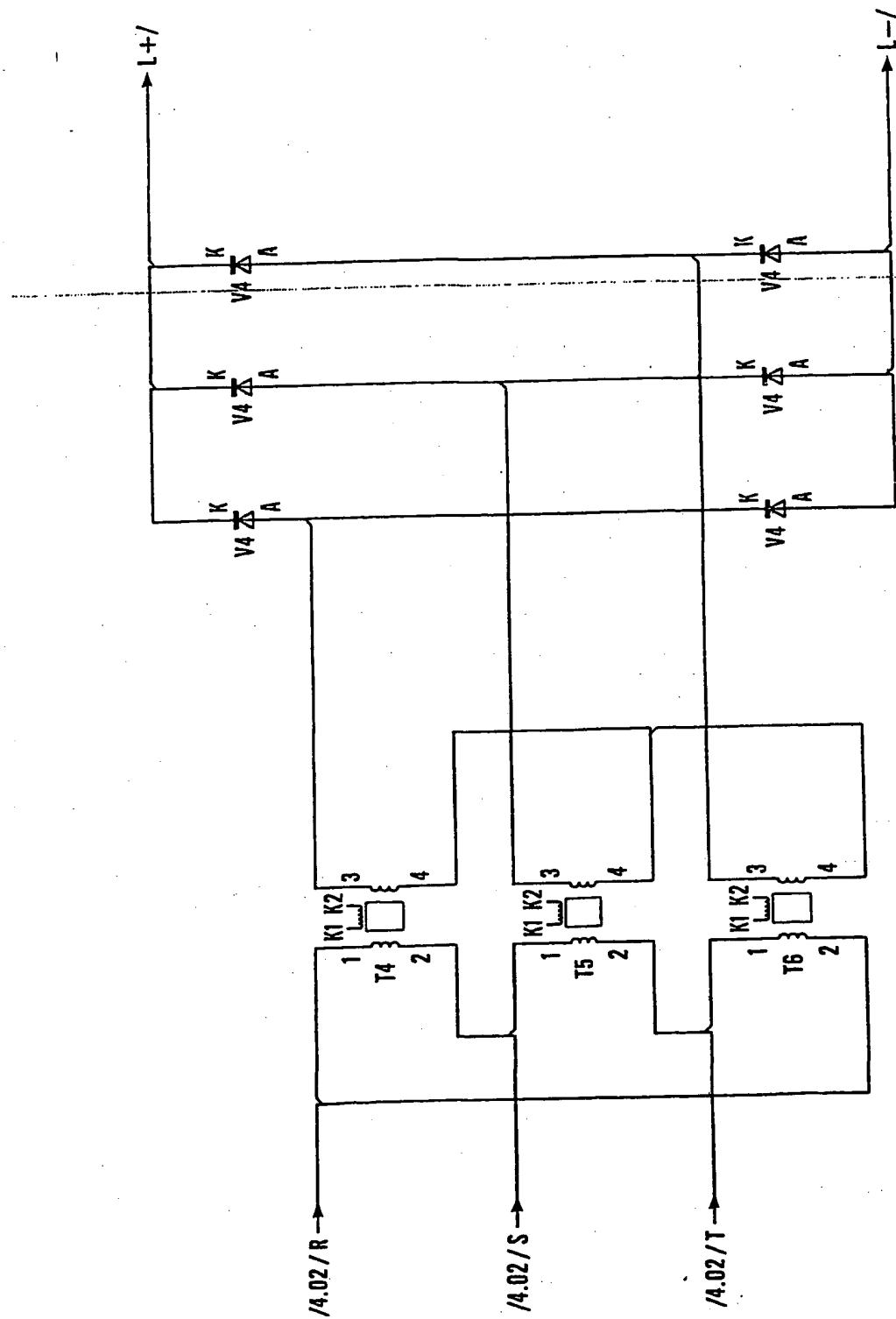


Fig.62a

WO 01/90835

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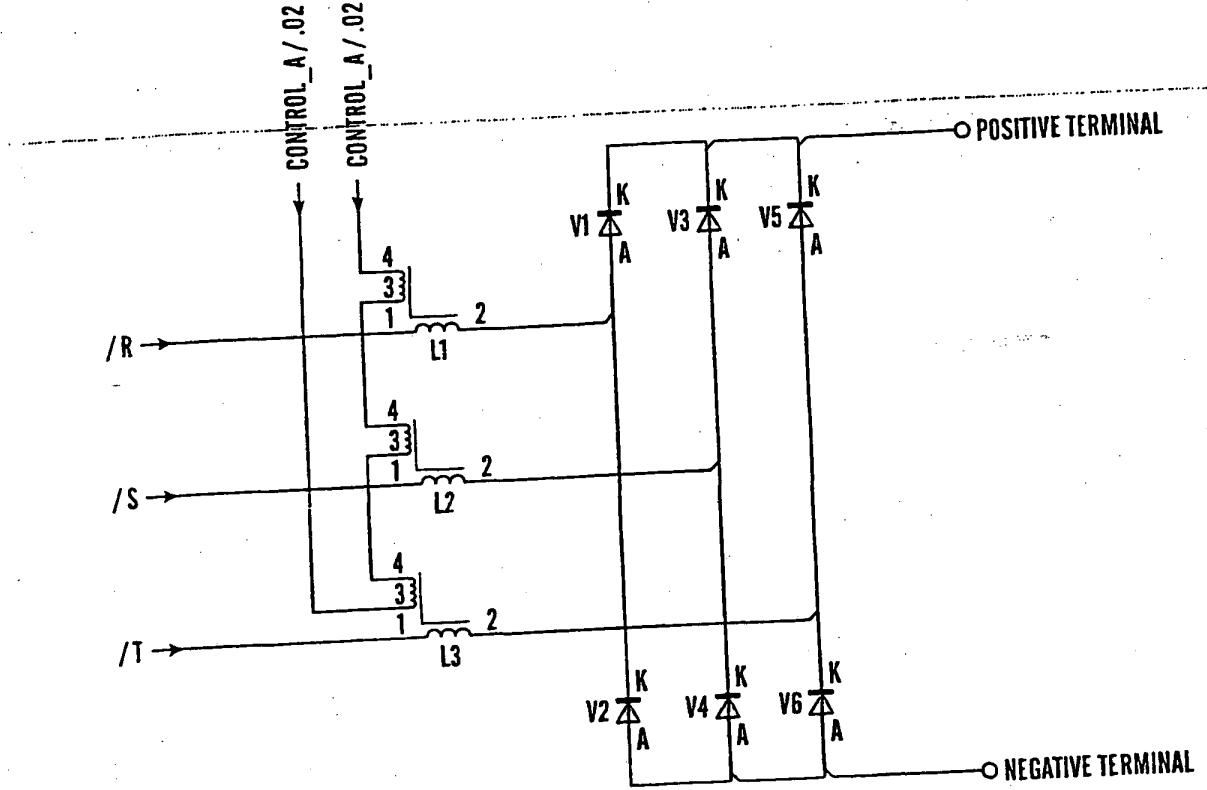


Fig.62

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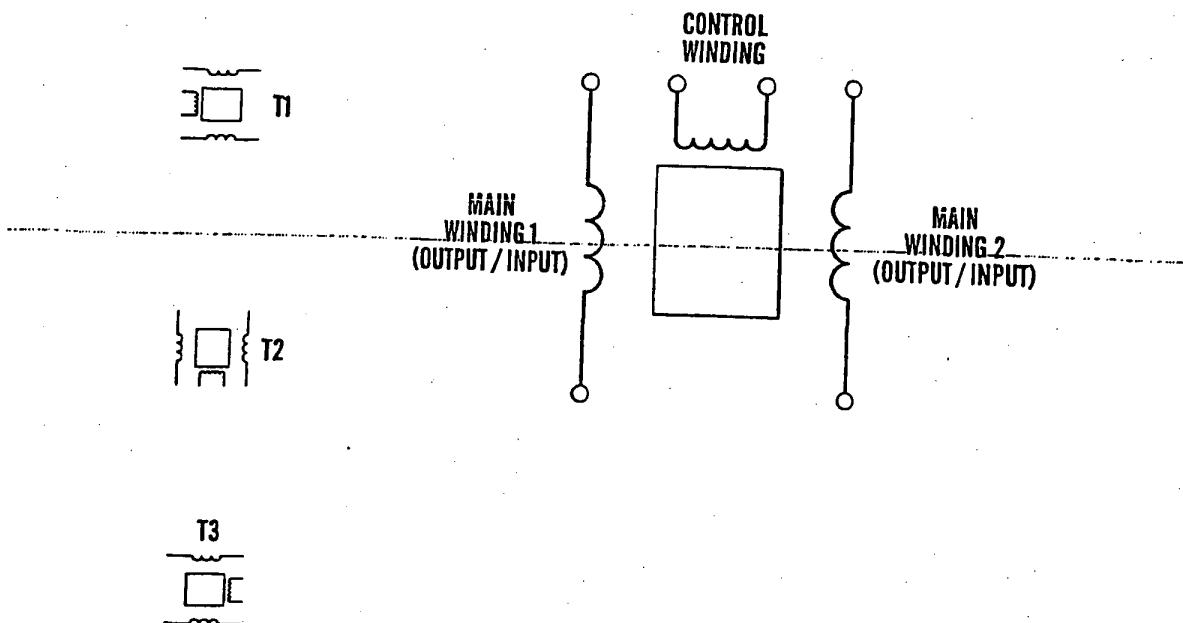


Fig.60

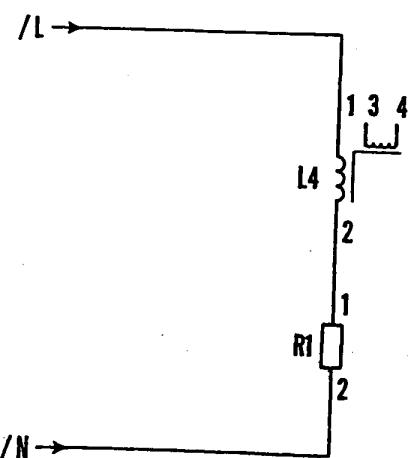


Fig.61

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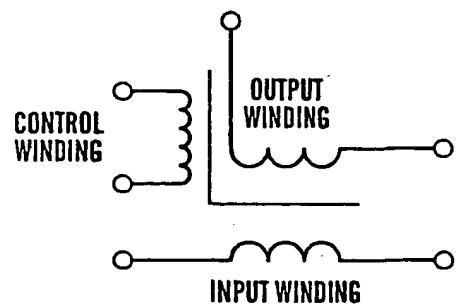


Fig.59

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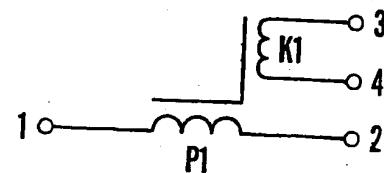


Fig.56

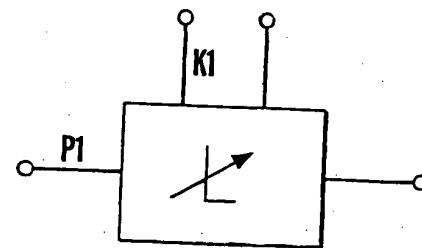


Fig.57

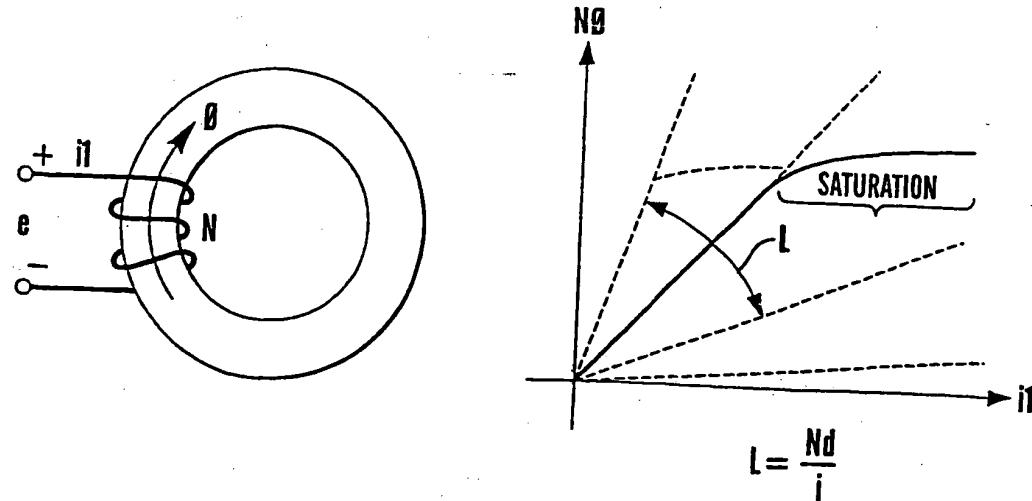


Fig.58

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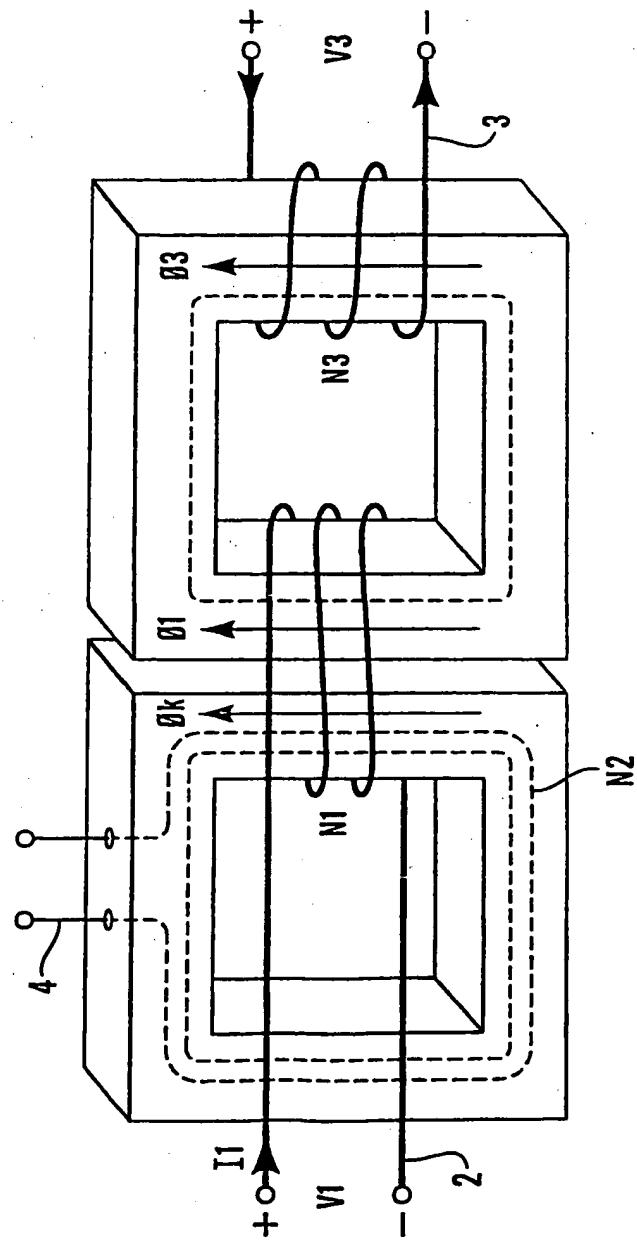


Fig.55

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Fig.54

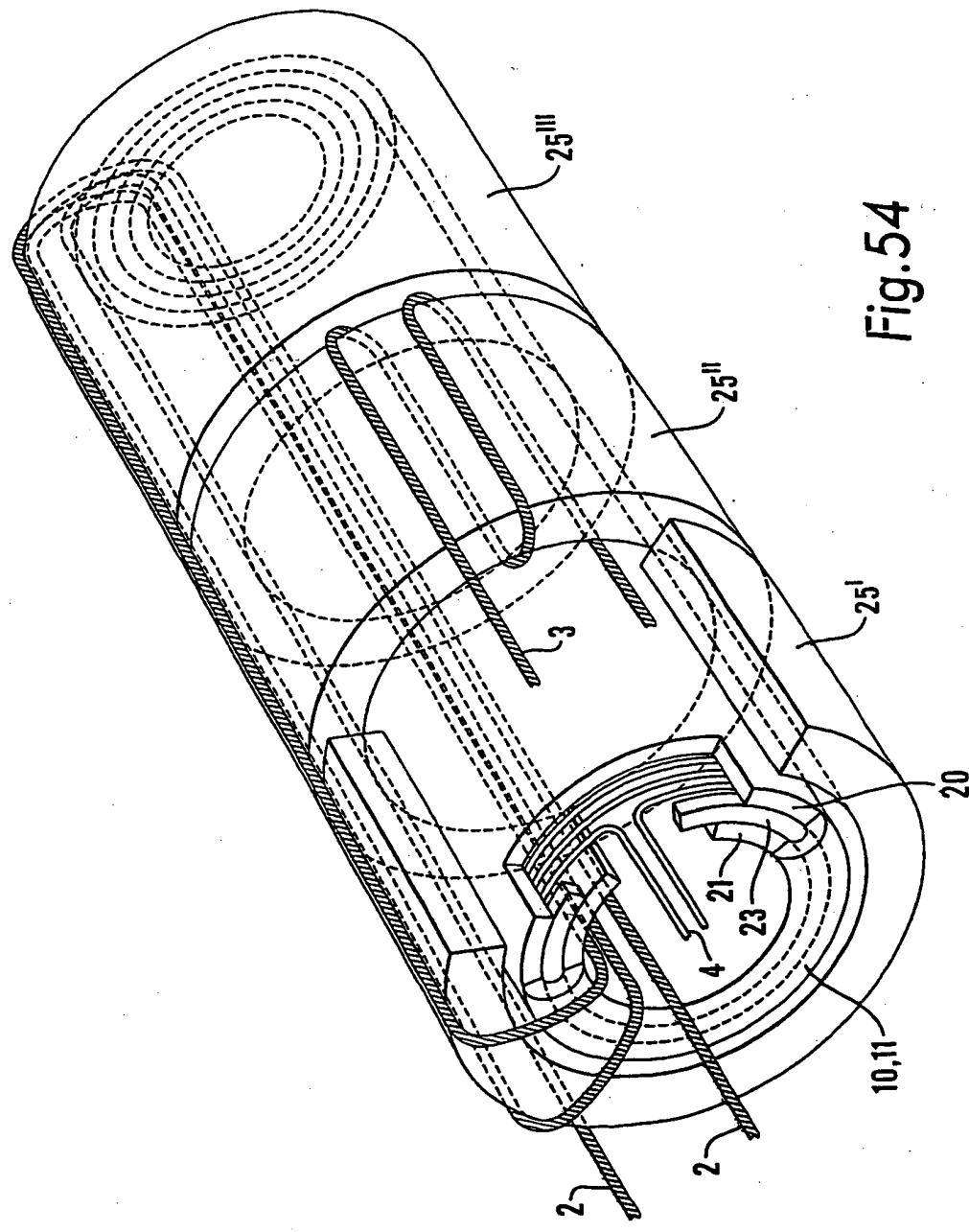


TABLE 2

Compound No.	Physicochemical Characteristics
A-1	Appearance: Light yellow liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3290, 1690
A-2	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 101-103 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3420, 3300, 1680
A-3	Appearance: Light yellow crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 75-77 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3410, 3310, 1670
A-4	Appearance: Light yellow crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 96-98 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3300, 1680
A-5	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 146-148 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3290, 1680
A-6	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3440, 3300, 1675
A-7	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 132-134 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3370, 1665
A-8	Appearance: Yellow crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 72-74 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3440, 3320, 1680
A-9	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 87-89 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3400, 3290, 1670
A-10	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 80-82 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3280, 1680
A-11	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3170, 1680

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TABLE 2 (Continued)

5

	Compound No.	Physicochemical Characteristics
10	A-12	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 103-105 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3440, 3160, 1680
15	A-13	Appearance: Light brown liquid : IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3160, 1680
20	A-14	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. (°C) : 68-70 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3300, 1690
25	A-15	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. (°C) : 140-141 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3130, 1690
30	A-16	Appearance: Light brown liquid : IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3260, 1680
35	A-17	Appearance: Light yellow liquid : IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3290, 1690
40	A-18	Appearance: Light red brown crystal m.p. (°C) : 108-110 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3440, 3375, 1670
45	A-19	Appearance: Light brown liquid : IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3290, 1675
50	A-20	Appearance: Light brown liquid : IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3440, 3360, 1670
55	A-21	Appearance: Light brown liquid : IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3310, 1690
	A-22	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 50-52 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3290, 1690

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Compound No.	Physicochemical Characteristics
A-23	Appearance: Light yellow liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3300, 1690
A-24	Appearance: Light yellow crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 108-110 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3470, 3300, 1670
A-25	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3160, 1680
A-26	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 130-132 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3175, 1685
A-27	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3160, 1680
A-28	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3170, 1685
A-29	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 66-68 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3430, 3300, 1670
A-30	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 180-182 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3420, 3300, 1690, 1665
A-31	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 129-131 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3460, 3230, 1700, 1670
A-32	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 129-131 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3300, 1675
A-33	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 168-170 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3480, 3300, 1710, 1670

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TABLE 2 (Continued)

	Compound No.	Physicochemical Characteristics
5	A-34	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 130-132 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3130, 1690
10	A-35	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. (°C) : 155-157 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3125, 1690
15	A-36	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 92-94 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3470, 3240, 1715, 1675
20	A-37	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 86-88 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3290, 1675
25	A-38	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 96-98 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3470, 3270, 1710, 1670
30	A-39	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. (°C) : 117-119 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3380, 3230, 1680
35	A-40	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 174-176 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3240, 1710, 1675
40	A-41	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 74-76 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3300, 1675
45	A-42	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 147-149 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3475, 3310, 1715, 1670
50	A-43	Appearance: Light yellow liquid : 3460, 3300, 1675
55	A-44	Appearance: Light yellow crystal m.p. (°C) : 81-83 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3400, 3300, 1675

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Compound No.	Physicochemical Characteristics
A-45	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3460, 3275, 1680
A-46	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3460, 3300, 1680
A-47	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3400, 3300, 1680
A-48	Appearance: Colorless liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3300, 1730, 1670
A-49	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 132-134 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3290, 1700, 1675
A-50	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 73-75 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3400, 3310, 1680, 1665
A-51	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3170, 1680
A-52	Appearance: Brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3270, 1690
A-53	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3200, 1680
A-54	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 97-98 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3360, 3250, 1670
A-55	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 120-122 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3300, 1675

50

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TABLE 2 (Continued)

5	Compound No.	Physicochemical Characteristics
10	A-56	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3300, 1690
15	A-57	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3280, 1680
20	A-58	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 79-81 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3300, 1700
25	A-59	Appearance: Brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3170, 1685
30	A-60	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 139-141 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3470, 3210, 1705, 1670
35	A-61	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 106-108 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3475, 3230, 1710, 1665
40	A-62	Appearance: Light brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3170, 1670
45	A-63	Appearance: Brown liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3450, 3170, 1685
50	A-64	Appearance: Light yellow crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 53-55 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3440, 3225, 1670
55	A-65	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) : 87-89 IR (cm^{-1}) : 3430, 3290, 1680
55	A-66	Appearance: Light yellow liquid IR (cm^{-1}) : 3440, 3300, 1680

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Compound No.	Physicochemical Characteristics
A-67	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 134-135 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3400, 3230, 1670
A-68	Appearance: Light yellow liquid : IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3300, 1675
A-69	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. (°C) : 66-68 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3445, 3160, 1690
A-70	Appearance: Light yellow crystal m.p. (°C) : 106-108 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3295, 1680
A-71	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 113-115 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3350, 3170, 1695, 1665
A-72	Appearance: Light brown liquid m.p. (°C) : 94-96 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3375, 3300, 1680
A-73	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 117-119 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3440, 3180, 1680
A-74	Appearance: Yellow liquid : IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3290, 1685
A-75	Appearance: Light brown liquid : IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3300, 1670
A-76	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 102-104 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3400, 3290, 1670
A-77	Appearance: Brown liquid : IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3440, 3310, 1670

TABLE 2 (Continued)

Compound No.	Physicochemical Characteristics
A-78	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. (°C) : 79-81 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3295, 1675
A-79	Appearance: Light yellow crystal m.p. (°C) : 128-130 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3475, 3325, 1670
A-80	Appearance: Light yellow liquid : 3450, 3250, 1680
A-81	Appearance: Light yellow liquid : 3460, 3270, 1680
A-82	Appearance: Light brown liquid : 3450, 3270, 1685
A-83	Appearance: Gray crystal m.p. (°C) : 178-180 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3430, 3140, 1650
A-84	Appearance: Light brown crystal m.p. (°C) : 114-116 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3470, 3300, 1670
A-85	Appearance: Light brown liquid : 3450, 3270, 1680
A-86	Appearance: Colorless crystal m.p. (°C) : 114-116 IR (cm ⁻¹) : 3450, 3300, 1670
A-87	Appearance: Light brown liquid : 3450, 3275, 1690

As ergosterol biosynthesis-inhibitive type fungicidal compounds among Group B compounds, azole type fungicidal compounds, such as Triadimefon (by ISO (International Organization for Standardization) nomenclature, hereinafter the same), Triadimenol, Triflumizole, Propiconazole, Prochloraz, Pefurazoate, Flusilazole, Ipcnazole, Metoconazole and the like are given. N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)carboximide fungicidal compounds, such as Iprodione, Procymidone and Vinclozolin are given as the carboximide fungicidal compounds. Given as preferable examples of benzimidazole fungicidal compounds are Benomyl, Thiophanate, Thiophanate methyl, Carbendazim, Fuberidazol, Cypendazole, Thiabendazole and the like. Preferable examples of carbamate fungicidal compounds include Diethofencarb and the like.

The fungicidal composition for agriculture and horticulture of the present invention can be prepared by simply blending a group A compound and a group B compound. The fungicidal composition of the present in-

vention also can be prepared by blending a formulation containing a group A compound and a formulation containing a group B compound. It is, however, desirable to use a formulation of powder, wettable agent, granule, emulsion concentrate or the like, which contains at least one group A compound and at least one group B compound together with formulation adjuvants. The amount of compounds contained in such a preparation is 0.1
5 to 95% by weight, preferably 0.5 to 90% by weight, and more preferably 2 to 70% by weight, for both the group A compound and the group B compound.

Formulation adjuvants which can be used include carriers, diluents and surfactants. Given as specific examples are solid carriers such as talc, kaolin, bentonite, diatomaceous earth, white carbon and clay; and liquid diluents such as water, xylene, toluene, chlorobenzene, cyclohexane, cyclohexanone, dimethylsulfoxide,
10 dimethylformamide, and alcohol. Various surfactants may be used depending on the effects intended. Examples include emulsifiers such as polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether and polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate; dispersants such as lignin sulfonate and dibutylnaphthalene sulfonate; and wetting agents such as alkyl sulfonate and alkylphenyl sulfonate.

The above-mentioned formulations include those used as are and those used after diluted with water or
15 the like to a prescribed concentration. When used after dilution, the concentration of the effective components of the present invention is preferably in the range of 0.001 to 1.0% by weight.

The effective components of the present invention can be used in combination with other active ingredients such as, for example, bactericides, insecticides, acaricides and herbicides.

According to the present invention, the combined use of at least one derivative of 1,5-diphenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxamide represented by formula (I) and at least one fungicidal compound selected from the group consisting of ergosterol biosynthesis-inhibitive type compounds, carboximide compounds, benzimidazole compounds and carbamate compounds exhibits a superior synergistic effect. This synergistic effect ensures reduction in the amount of the drugs to be used and enables the composition of the present invention useful as a fungicide composition for agriculture and horticulture, particularly for combating the gray mold
25 disease.

Other features of the invention will become apparent in the course of the following description of the exemplary embodiments which are given for illustration of the invention and are not intended to be limiting thereof.

EXAMPLES

In order to make clear the synergistic effect of a group A compound and a group B compound, an expected degree of attack by disease in test examples below was calculated according to the method proposed by R. S. Colbey (Weed, vol. 15, pp 20-22). Specifically, rating a completely attacked case at 100 and completely controlled case at 0 in evaluating the respective degree of attacks X and Y when a group A compound or a group B compound was used individually, the expected degree of attack (E) for the combined use of the group A compound and the group B compound was calculated according to the following equation (1).

$$E = X \cdot Y / 100 \quad (1)$$

The exhibition of the synergistic effect can be evidenced if the degree of attack obtained by the use of
40 the fungicide composition of the present invention, in which the group A compound and the group B compound are mixed, is smaller than the expected degree of attack (E) calculated by the above equation (1).

Tests for controlling effect against gray mold were carried out according to the cucumber fruit method (Nobuo TEZUKA, Akira KISO, J. Pesticide Sci., 1, 321-324 (1976)).

This test method consists of cutting a washed cucumber fruit into 5 cm pieces, dipping the pieces in a drug solution of a prescribed concentration for 10 minutes, then drying in air, placing them on a plate of PSA medium filled with *Botrytis cinerea*, and measuring the attacked height increased in five days. The rate of attack in the treated area was then determined from the attacked height in the treated area for the attacked height of the untreated area as 100.

The characteristics of this method reside in that it is close to the actual field test, it can quickly detect the
50 effect of drugs in a simple manner, and it can quantitatively determine the effects of drugs with ease.

Formulation Example 1 <Dust>

	parts by weight
5	
	Group A compound
10	3
	Group B compound
	Clay
	40
10	Talc
	54

The above ingredients were pulverized and mixed to obtain a dust.

Formulation Example 2 <Wettable Powder>

	parts by weight
15	
	Group A compound
20	25
	Group B compound
25	25
	Lignin sulfonate
	5
	Alkyl sulfonate
	3
25	Diatomaceous earth
	42

The above ingredients were pulverized and mixed to obtain wettable powder.

Formulation Example 3 <Granules>

	parts by weight
30	
	Group A compound
35	5
	Group B compound
40	5
	Bentonite
45	38
	Clay
	45
	Lignin sulfonate
	7

The above ingredients were mixed and kneaded with the addition of water. The mixture was extruded and then dried to obtain granules.

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Formulation Example 4 <Emulsion Concentrate>

	parts by weight
5	Group A compound
10	Group B compound
	Polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether
15	Polyoxyethylenesorbitan monolaurate
	Xylene
	47

The above ingredients were mixed and dissolved to obtain an emulsion concentrate.

15 **Test Example 1**

<Test for controlling effect against cucumber gray mold (*Botrytis cinerea* on cucumber)>

20 A cucumber was washed, cut into 5 cm pieces, dipped in a drug solution made by diluting the emulsion prepared in Formulation Example 4 to a prescribed concentration for 10 minutes, and dried in air. The cucumber pieces were then placed on a plate of PSA medium filled with *Botrytis cinerea*. After five days, the increase in the height of the attacked site was measured. The rate of attack in the treated area was determined taking the height of attack in the untreated area as 100. The results are shown in Table 3.

25 In order to make the effect of the present invention clear, the values of expected degree of attack (E) calculated by the Colbey's equation (1) are also given in Table 3.

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TABLE 3

Compound No. or Compound name	Concentration (ppm)	Attacked ratio (%)	Expected ratio E (%)
Untreated	-	100	-
Compound (A-54)	25	58	
Compound (A-67)	25	74	
Compound (A-53)	25	74	
Ipconazole	25	36	
Metoconazole	25	26	
Flusilazole	25	64	
Iprodione	25	45	
Procymidone	25	90	
Compound (A-54) + Ipconazole	25+25	8	21
Compound (A-54) + Metoconazole	25+25	8	15
Compound (A-54) + Flusilazole	25+25	20	37

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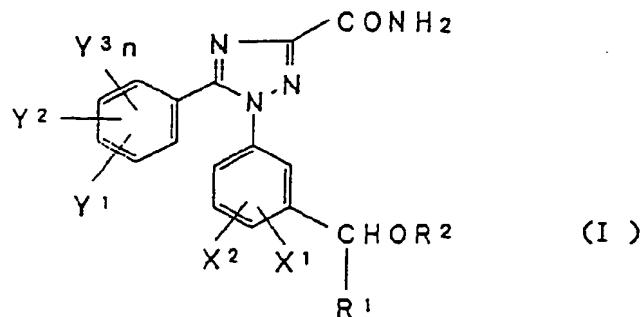
TABLE 3 (Continued)

	Compound No. or Compound name	Concentration (ppm)	Attacked ratio (%)	Expected Attacked ratio E (%)
5	Compound (A-54) + Iprodione	25+25	0	26
10	Compound (A-54) + Procymidone	25+25	2	52
15	Compound (A-67) + Ipconazole	25+25	14	27
20	Compound (A-67) + Metoconazole	25+25	7	19
25	Compound (A-67) + Flusilazole	25+25	35	48
30	Compound (A-67) + Iprodione	25+25	3	34
35	Compound (A-67) + Procymidone	25+25	5	67
40	Compound (A-53) + Ipconazole	25+25	7	27
45	Compound (A-53) + Metoconazole	25+25	6	19
50	Compound (A-53) + Flusilazole	25+25	27	48
55	Compound (A-53) + Iprodione	25+25	3	34
60	Compound (A-53) + Procymidone	25+25	6	67

Obviously, numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

Claims

1. A fungicidal composition for agriculture and horticulture use, which comprises as effective components, at least one derivative of 1,5-diphenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxamide represented by the following formula (I),



wherein R¹ is a C₁-C₆ alkyl group, a C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl group, a C₁-C₅ fluoroalkyl group, a (C₁-C₄ alkoxy)methyl group or a phenyl group, R² is a C₁-C₈ alkyl group, a (C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl)methyl group, a C₂-C₆ fluoroalkyl group, a (C₁-C₄ alkoxy)(C₁-C₄ alkyl) group, a phenyl group, a phenylmethyl group or a phenylmethyl group substituted by a C₁-C₄ alkyl group or a halogen atom, X¹ represents a hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, a C₁-C₄ alkoxy group or a halogen atom, X² represents a hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl group or a halogen atom, Y¹ is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, a C₁-C₄ alkoxy group, a C₁-C₄ fluoroalkoxy group, a HO group, a HOOC group or a (C₁-C₄ alkoxy)carbonyl group, Y² is a hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₄ alkyl group or a halogen atom, Y³ is a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, and n denotes 1 or 2, and

at least one fungicidal compound selected from the group consisting of ergosterol biosynthesis-inhibitive type compounds, carboximide compounds, benzimidazole compounds and carbamate compounds.

2. The fungicidal composition according to Claim 1, wherein said 1,5-diphenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxamide is 1-[3-(1-n-butoxy-2-methylpropyl)phenyl-5-(substituted or unsubstituted)phenyl-1,2,4-triazole-3-carboxamide.
3. The fungicidal composition according to Claim 1, wherein the ergosterol biosynthesis-inhibitive type fungicidal compound is a compound selected from the group consisting of Triadimefon, Triadimenol, Triflumizole, Propiconazole, Prochloraz, Pefurazoate, Flusilazole, Ipcnazole and Metconazole.
4. The fungicidal composition according to Claim 1, wherein the carboximide fungicidal compound is a N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)carboximide fungicidal compound.
5. The fungicidal composition according to Claim 4, wherein the N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)carboximide fungicidal compound is a compound selected from the group consisting of Iprodione, Procymidone and vinclozolin.
6. The fungicidal composition according to Claim 1, wherein the benzimidazole fungicidal compound is a compound selected from the group consisting of Benomyl, Thiophanate, Thiophanate methyl, Carbendazim, Fuberidazol, Cypendazole and Thiabendazole.
7. The fungicidal composition according to Claim 1, wherein the carbamate fungicidal compound is Diethofencarb.
8. The fungicidal composition according to Claim 1, which is an agent combating the gray mold disease.

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European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 93 12 0661

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
A	EP-A-0 427 695 (MONSANTO COMPANY) ---		A01N43/653 //(A01N43/653, 43:653,47:38, 55:00,37:32, 47:20,47:34, 47:18,43:52, 43:78,47:20)
A	EP-A-0 182 740 (CIBA-GEIGY AG) ---		
P,A	EP-A-0 522 558 (KUREHA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.) -----		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			A01N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	23 March 1994	Donovan, T	
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